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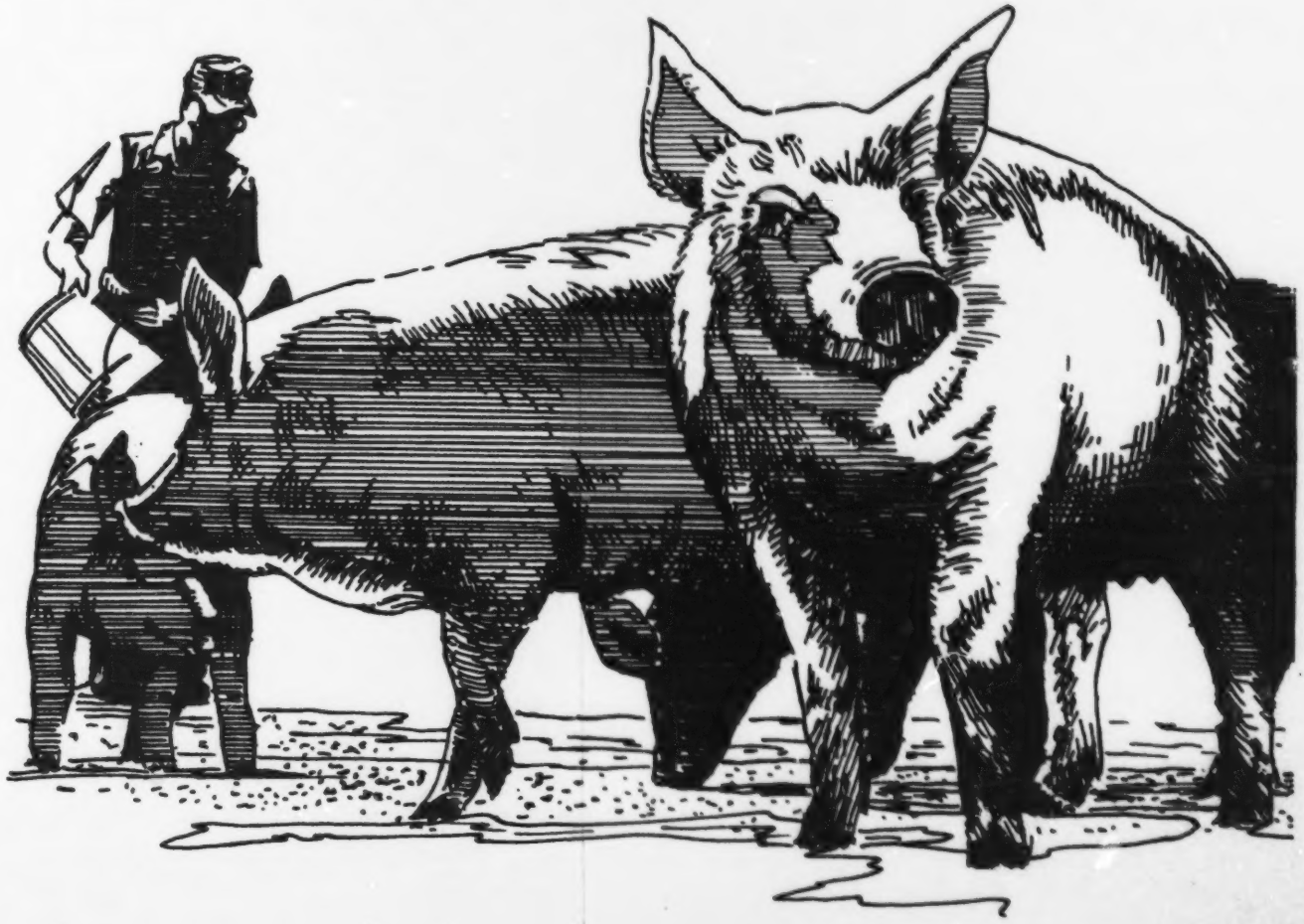
Swine Farm Business Summary

1985



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PREFACE

The 1985 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is a synoposis of the business performance of twenty (20) Nova Scotia Swine Farms.

The farms used in this summary were not selected on a random sample basis. Instead, farmers volunteered their data for use in the summary. Since this is not a random sample selection of farms, care should be exercised in the use and interpretation of the results shown in the various tables of this summary.

Despite this limitation, farmers can compare their individual results with group average figures of farms with similiar characteristics. Such comparision can provide the farm manager with useful information that can be used in management decisions. However, the best information is the farmers own records and comparision of these from one year to the next.

The co-operation of the twenty (20) swine producers who participated in this summary is gratefully acknowledged.

Thanksare also extended to Kevin Nauss and Jim Houghton who gathered the data , Debbie Freeman who served as data editor, and Tracey Mitchell who provided the secretarial work.

OCTOBER 1986

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SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary is designed to provide bench-mark information that can be used to compare the financial strength and weakness of individual swine farms with similar characteristics. Farm Business Analysis is an important function of the farm manager-operator. When analysing the farm business, you must ask meaningful questions regarding the costs, incomes, efficiencies and capital investment found in your business. This summary is designed to assist you with those questions and to provide you with basic information for comparison purposes. By identifying the strengths of your business and building on these, you should be able to enhance the profit of your farm business. By identifying the weaknesses of your business and taking corrective action, the profit picture should also be improved.

Standards of performance and business progress are matters of personal choice and family goal setting. Each farm situtation will have a different set of goals or objectives - a different set of values that you feel must be met through the farm business. It is for each of you to identify these and then compare your performance in achieving these objectives.

There are several ways that you can compare your farm performance.

These include:

- You can compare your performance this year to that of last year. This perhaps is the best comparison. Have you progressed in reaching the goals you have set for your farm business.

- You can compare your performance with group average data for farms of similiar size and general characteristics. This report may be useful in this regard.

- You can compare your performance to that obtained by research - realizing that the research data was obtained under a special set of conditions.

In 1985, there were a total of 173 swine producers in Nova Scotia. Basic data for this summary was prepared from twenty (20) of these farms from throughout the Province. These twenty (20) represent 11.6 percent of the total swine farms in the Province.

In terms of production, the farms included in this summary produced a total of 38,040 hogs. The total for the Province was approximately 240,000 head. Hence, in production terms, farms in this summary comprise 16 percent of the total hog production in Nova Scotia in 1985.

The twenty (20) swine farms in this summary were classified into two (2) groups according to herd size. These groups were (1) 20-99 Sows, and (2) 100 plus Sows. Section "B" through "D" provide income, expense and production information on the various groups.

SECTION B

20-99 SOWS

RECEIPTS

In this size group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 83.7 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 88.7 percent, wealing sales 4.7 percent, breeding stock sales 1.8 percent, cull sows and boars 3.2 percent and other hogs 1.5 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 162,965. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,070. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 121,016.	$ 1,537.
Weanlings	6,439.	82.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	1,676.	21.
Boars - Breeding Stock	808.	10.
Cull Sows	4,016.	51.
Cull Boars	412.	5.
Other Hogs	2,057.	26.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 136,424.	$ 1,733.
Stablization	11,684.	148.
Subsidies	1,332.	17.
Other Income	13,525.	172.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 162,965.	$ 2,070.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 72.0 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed ammounted to $ 1,351. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 4.6 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.8 percent, interest on operating loans at 2.4 percent and utilities at 2.8 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE B-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 106,352.	$ 1,351.
Swine Purchased	1,849.	23.
Hired Labour	6,822.	87.
Bedding	172.	2.
Vet & Drugs	1,758.	22.
Hog Supplies	1,215.	15.
Marketing Costs	4,853.	62.
Utilities	4,160.	53.
Taxes	672.	9.
Insurance	1,406.	18.
Building Repairs	976.	12.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	2,401.	31.
Auto Expense	1,361.	17.
Interest - Operating	3,512.	45.
Miscellaneous	3,145.	40.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	7,079.	90.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 147,732.	$ 1,877.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summarized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 15,233. per farm or $ 194. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 1,391. per farm or $ 18. on a per sow basis.

TABLE B-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 162,965.	$ 2,070.
Total Cash Expenses	147,732.	1,877.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 15,233.	$ 194.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 6,177.	$ 78.
Less: Depreciation	11,730.	149.
Interest on Capital Loans	8,290.	105.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 1,391.	$ 18.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this size group was $ .64 per pound live weight or $ .82 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE B-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 167,752.	$ 2,131.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-6,177.	-78.
Less: Cull Sales	4,428.	56.
Other Income	13,525.	172.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 143,622.	$ 1,825.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	224,007	2,846
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.64	.64
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.82	.82

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 63.4 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 4.1 percent, depreciation at 7.0 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.2 percent and interest on capital loans at 4.9 percent.

TABLE B-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	63.4 %
Swine Purchased	1.1
Hired Labour	4.1
Bedding	.1
Vet & Drugs	1.0
Hog Supplies	.7
Marketing Costs	2.9
Utilities	2.5
Taxes	.4
Insurance	.8
Building Repairs	.6
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.4
Auto Expense	.8
Interest - Operating	2.1
Miscellaneous	1.9
Other Non-Hog Expenses	4.2
Interest - Loans	4.9
Depreciation	7.0
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this size group, the average number of sows per farm was 79, each averaging 2.06 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 20.91 pigs born per sow, with 17.03 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 17.33 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 84.1 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 2.93 percent for these farms.

TABLE B-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	79	1.00
Number of Boars	5	.06
Number of Litters	162	2.06
Pigs Born	1,646	20.91
Pigs Born Alive	1,519	19.30
Pigs Weaned	1,340	17.03
Pigs Born per Litter	10.15	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.37	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.27	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	285	3.62
Suckling Mortality (%)	17.33	-
Wealings Sold	138	1.75
Breeding Stock Sold	10	.13
Gilts Kept for Replacement	25	.31
Market Hogs Sold	998	12.68
Other Hogs Sold	16	.20
Inventory Change	13	.17
Purchases	0	.00
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	1,040	13.22
Total Hogs Sold	1,186	15.07
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	39	.49
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	2.93	-
Inventory Ajustment	102	1.29

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 168 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 32.85 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 47 sows were maintained.

TABLE B-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	168
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	121.26
Sow Mortality	(%)	2.90
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	32.85
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	1.67
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	47
Total Sales per Man	($)	101,543
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	61,128

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 1.98 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 39.25 kilograms of starter, 253.51 kilograms of grower and 77.80 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 372.55 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.99 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 99.90, and the feed per sow and boar was 965 kilograms.

TABLE B-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	1.98
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.19
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	39.25
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	12.58
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	253.51
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	65.92
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	77.80
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	20.21
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	372.55
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	99.90
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	97.87
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.99
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	1.02
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	46.40
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	59.48
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	600.17
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	320.45
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	260.03
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	($)	259.76
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	965

SECTION C

100+ SOWS

RECEIPTS

In this size group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 86.7 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 91.4 percent, wealing sales 2.9 percent, breeding stock sales 2.0 percent, cull sows and boars 3.2 percent and other hogs .5 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 374,948. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,408. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 297,001.	$ 1,908.
Weanlings	9,308.	60.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	4,641.	30.
Boars - Breeding Stock	1,958.	13.
Cull Sows	9,425.	61.
Cull Boars	845.	5.
Other Hogs	1,715.	11.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 324,893.	$ 2,087.
Stablization	30,543.	196.
Subsidies	1,969.	13.
Other Income	17,542.	113.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 374,948.	$ 2,408.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 70.9 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed ammounted to $ 1,515. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 8.6 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.5 percent, interest on operating loans at 2.2 percent and utilities at 2.7 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE C-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 235,809.	$ 1,515.
Swine Purchased	3,049.	20.
Hired Labour	28,498.	183.
Bedding	796.	5.
Vet & Drugs	2,840.	18.
Hog Supplies	1,828.	12.
Marketing Costs	7,604.	49.
Utilities	9,105.	58.
Taxes	1,421.	9.
Insurance	3,258.	21.
Building Repairs	3,601.	23.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	7,521.	48.
Auto Expense	1,428.	9.
Interest - Operating	7,294.	47.
Miscellaneous	3,520.	23.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	14,819.	95.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 332,390.	$ 2,135.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summarized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 42,557. per farm or $ 273. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 9,357. per farm or $ 60. on a per sow basis.

TABLE C-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 374,948.	$ 2,408.
Total Cash Expenses	332,390.	2,135.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 42,557.	$ 273.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 1,345.	$ 9.
Less: Depreciation	19,538.	125.
Interest on Capital Loans	15,008.	96.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 9,357.	$ 60.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this size group was $ .62 per pound live weight or $ .79 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE C-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 366,936.	$ 2,357.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-1,345.	-9.
Less: Cull Sales	10,270.	66.
Other Income	17,542.	113.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 337,778.	$ 2,170.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	544,739	3,499
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.62	.62
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.79	.79

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 64.3 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 7.8 percent, depreciation at 5.3 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.0 percent and interest on capital loans at 4.1 percent.

TABLE C-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	64.3 %
Swine Purchased	.8
Hired Labour	7.8
Bedding	.2
Vet & Drugs	.8
Hog Supplies	.5
Marketing Costs	2.1
Utilities	2.5
Taxes	.4
Insurance	.9
Building Repairs	1.0
Machinery & Equipment Expense	2.0
Auto Expense	.4
Interest - Operating	2.0
Miscellaneous	1.0
Other Non-Hog Expenses	4.0
Interest - Loans	4.1
Depreciation	5.3
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this size group, the average number of sows per farm was 156, each averaging 2.18 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 22.42 pigs born per sow, with 18.79 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 15.87 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 88.8 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.04 percent for these farms.

TABLE C-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	156	1.00
Number of Boars	9	.06
Number of Litters	340	2.18
Pigs Born	3,490	22.42
Pigs Born Alive	3,293	21.15
Pigs Weaned	2,926	18.79
Pigs Born per Litter	10.27	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.69	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.61	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	554	3.56
Suckling Mortality (%)	15.87	-
Wealings Sold	175	1.12
Breeding Stock Sold	28	.18
Gilts Kept for Replacement	85	.55
Market Hogs Sold	2,389	15.35
Other Hogs Sold	13	.08
Inventory Change	27	.17
Purchases	10	.06
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	2,476	15.90
Total Hogs Sold	2,691	17.28
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	88	.57
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.04	-
Inventory Ajustment	129	.83

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 172 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 52.57 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 50 sows were maintained.

TABLE C-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	172
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	124.30
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.85
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	52.57
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	3.09
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	50
Total Sales per Man	($)	121,960
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	80,252

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 3.18 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 39.93 kilograms of starter, 227.16 kilograms of grower and 63.05 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 333.31 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.67 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 95.59, and the feed per sow and boar was 949 kilograms.

TABLE C-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	3.18
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.70
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	39.93
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	14.29
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	227.16
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	61.60
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	63.05
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	18.01
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	333.31
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	95.59
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	100.00
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.67
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.96
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	43.45
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	55.70
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	533.93
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	357.79
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	271.17
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	($)	285.65
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	949

SECTION D

ALL FARMS

RECEIPTS

In this (all farms) group, receipts from the sale of hogs averaged 86.1 percent of Total Farm Receipts. Of this amount, market hog sales accounted for 90.9 percent, wealing sales 3.2 percent, breeding stock sales 2.0 percent, cull sows and boars 3.2 percent and other hogs .7 percent.

Total Farm Receipts amounted to $ 300,754. on a per farm basis, or $ 2,336. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-1: RECEIPTS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Market Hogs	$ 235,406.	$ 1,828.
Weanlings	8,304.	64.
Gilts - Breeding Stock	3,603.	28.
Boars - Breeding Stock	1,556.	12.
Cull Sows	7,532.	59.
Cull Boars	693.	5.
Other Hogs	1,835.	14.
TOTAL HOG SALES	$ 258,929.	$ 2,011.
Stablization	23,942.	186.
Subsidies	1,746.	14.
Other Income	16,136.	125.
TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS	$ 300,754.	$ 2,336.

EXPENSES

Purchased feed was the largest item of cost and accounted for 71.1 percent of Cash Expenses. In dollar terms, feed ammounted to $ 1,480. on a per sow basis.

Other major expenses were; hired labour at 7.8 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.5 percent, interest on operating loans at 2.2 percent and utilities at 2.8 percent of Cash Expenses.

TABLE D-2: EXPENSES

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Feed Purchased	$ 190,499.	$ 1,480.
Swine Purchased	2,629.	20.
Hired Labour	20,911.	162.
Bedding	578.	4.
Vet & Drugs	2,461.	19.
Hog Supplies	1,614.	13.
Marketing Costs	6,641.	52.
Utilities	7,374.	57.
Taxes	1,159.	9.
Insurance	2,610.	20.
Building Repairs	2,682.	21.
Machinery & Equipment Expense	5,729.	44.
Auto Expense	1,405.	11.
Interest - Operating	5,970.	46.
Miscellaneous	3,389.	26.
Other Non-Hog Expenses	12,110.	94.
TOTAL CASH EXPENSES	$ 267,760.	$ 2,080.

INCOME SUMMARY

Income is one of the key factors studied when analysing a farm business. In this table, two (2) measures of income are summarized.

NET CASH INCOME refers to the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses. In this size group, this income measure averaged $ 32,994. per farm or $ 256. on a per sow basis.

NET FARM INCOME is the difference between Farm Receipts and Cash Expenses with adjustments made for inventory increase, depreciation and interest on long term borrowings. For the farms included in this group, Net Farm Income was $ 6,569. per farm or $ 51. on a per sow basis.

TABLE D-3: INCOME SUMMARY

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Receipts	$ 300,754.	$ 2,336.
Total Cash Expenses	267,760.	2,080.
NET CASH INCOME	$ 32,994.	$ 256.
Plus: Inventory Change	$ 3,036.	$ 24.
Less: Depreciation	16,805.	131.
Interest on Capital Loans	12,656.	98.
NET FARM INCOME	$ 6,569.	$ 51.

AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

The average cost of producing pork for this (all farms) group was $ .62 per pound live weight or $ .80 per pound dressed weight.

Note that this cost figure does not include a value for operator labour or interest on equity. Instead it is a measure of the cost at the Net Farm Income level. No amount has been added for what is traditionally called "Opportunity Costs".

TABLE D-4: AVERAGE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Total Farm Expenses	$ 297,221.	$ 2,309.
Plus: Inventory Adjustment	-3,036.	-24.
Less: Cull Sales	8,225.	64.
Other Income	16,136.	125.
TOTAL COSTS	$ 269,823.	$ 2,096.
Total Pounds of Pork Produced (L.W.)	432,482	3,359
Ave. Cost of Production (L.W.) ($)	.62	.62
Ave. Cost of Production (D.W.) ($)	.80	.80

COST ANALYSIS

Feed purchased was the largest single item associated with producing pork. This item averaged 64.1 percent of Total Costs in this group. Other major expenses were; hired labour at 7.0 percent, depreciation at 5.7 percent, other non-hog expenses at 4.1 percent and interest on capital loans at 4.3 percent.

TABLE D-5: COST ANALYSIS

ITEM	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Feed Purchased	64.1 %
Swine Purchased	.9
Hired Labour	7.0
Bedding	.2
Vet & Drugs	.8
Hog Supplies	.5
Marketing Costs	2.2
Utilities	2.5
Taxes	.4
Insurance	.9
Building Repairs	.9
Machinery & Equipment Expense	1.9
Auto Expense	.5
Interest - Operating	2.0
Miscellaneous	1.1
Other Non-Hog Expenses	4.1
Interest - Loans	4.3
Depreciation	5.7
TOTAL	100.0 %

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

For this (all farms) group, the average number of sows per farm was 129, each averaging 2.16 litters of pigs per year.

There was an average of 22.09 pigs born per sow, with 18.41 of these being weaned. Suckling mortality averaged 16.17 percent.

Sales of market hogs accounted for 87.9 percent of hog sales. Feeder hog mortality averaged 3.01 percent for these farms.

TABLE D-6: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM	PER FARM	PER SOW
Number of Sows	129	1.00
Number of Boars	8	.06
Number of Litters	278	2.16
Pigs Born	2,845	22.09
Pigs Born Alive	2,672	20.75
Pigs Weaned	2,371	18.41
Pigs Born per Litter	10.25	-
Pigs Born Alive per Litter	9.63	-
Pigs Weaned per Litter	8.54	-
Suckling Mortality (#)	460	3.57
Suckling Mortality (%)	16.17	-
Wealings Sold	162	1.26
Breeding Stock Sold	22	.17
Gilts Kept for Replacement	64	.50
Market Hogs Sold	1,902	14.78
Other Hogs Sold	14	.11
Inventory Change	22	.17
Purchases	6	.05
Total Market Hog Equilavents Prod.	1,974	15.33
Total Hogs Sold	2,164	16.81
Feeder Hog Mortality (#)	71	.55
Feeder Hog Mortality (%)	3.01	-
Inventory Ajustment	120	.93

PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Further analysis of the production coefficients indicated that market hogs were sold at an average dressed weight of 171 pounds.

Sow culling rates averaged 48.35 percent in this group, and for each man equivalent of labour available, 50 sows were maintained.

TABLE D-7: PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Ave. Weight per Market Hog (D.W.)	(Lbs)	171
Ave. Return per Market Hog	($)	123.74
Sow Mortality	(%)	3.65
Cull Rate on Sows	(%)	48.35
Labour Man Equivalents	(#)	2.59
Sows Kept per Man	(#)	50
Total Sales per Man	($)	117,361
Live Hog Produced per Man	(Kgs)	75,945

FEED ANALYSIS

For the farms in this group, feed consumption per hog averaged 2.94 kilograms of creep (pre-starter), 39.80 kilograms of starter, 232.02 kilograms of grower and 65.77 kilograms of sow-boar feed, for a total consumption of 340.54 kilograms of feed. This gives a feed conversion (Starter & Grower) of 2.73 pounds of feed for each pound of gain.

Total cost of feed per hog was $ 96.38, and the feed per sow and boar was 952 kilograms.

TABLE D-8: FEED ANALYSIS

ITEM		PER FARM
Creep per Hog	(Kgs)	2.94
Cost Creep per Hog	($)	1.60
Starter per Hog	(Kgs)	39.80
Cost Starter per Hog	($)	13.97
Grower per Hog	(Kgs)	232.02
Cost Grower per Hog	($)	62.40
Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	65.77
Cost Sow-Boar Feed per Hog	($)	18.42
Total Feed per Hog	(Kgs)	340.54
Total Feed Cost per Hog	($)	96.38
Ave. L.W. Hog Produced	(Kgs)	99.61
Feed Conversion - Starter & Grower		2.73
Feed Cost/Kg. L.W. Hog	($)	.97
Feed Cost/100Lbs. L.W. Hog Produced	($)	43.98
Feed Cost/100Lbs. D.W. Hog Produced	($)	56.39
Creep Cost/Tonne	($)	542.81
Starter Cost/Tonne	($)	350.99
Grower Cost/Tonne	($)	268.92
Sow Ratio Cost/Tonne	($)	280.03
Feed per Sow & Boar	(Kgs)	952

SECTION E

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The 1985 Nova Scotia Swine Farm Business Summary provides basic information and stastics on the costs and returns associated with the swine enterprise on Nova Scotia farms. While not based on a stastically sound sample of swine farms, the summary can be used with care to assist in the analysis of the swine enterprise by providing group average data for comparison purposes.

In reviewing the information contained in previous pages, the following points can be noted:

- Average farm size measured in terms of sow numbers was 129 sows.
- Average litters per sow per year was 2.16
- Average pigs weaned per sow per year was 18.41
- Average sales of hogs per sow per year was 16.81
- Average market hog dressed weight was 171 pounds.
- Average consumption (starter and grower) per market hog was 271.82 kilograms, for a feed conversion of 2.73

In compiling the data for this summary, extreme variation among farms was noted. This variation was observed in most factors of returns, costs and management factors. Below, we outline a number of the variations observed:

- Net Farm Income had a range of $ 722. per sow between the highest and lowest net incomes on a per sow basis.
- Total feed cost per sow had a range of $ 871.
- Feed cost as a percent of total costs varied between 47.5 percent and 73.6 percent.
- Kilograms of feed fed per hog raised varied as much as 183.57 kilograms.
- Pigs weaned per sow varied as much as 5.65 pigs per year.

- Sows kept per man equivalent had a range of 70 sows between the highest and lowest numbers of sows per man.

With such variation in many of the returns, costs and management factors, it is difficult to isolate specific characteristics that result in a profitable swine unit. It would appear, however, that a number of the key factors of production outlined above such as production, cost control, efficient use of capital and labour, are of significant importance in determining the success of the farm unit.

Those farm operators who sucessfully combined these factors of production in the management and operation of their farm units achieved a reasonable return to their labour, capital and management skills.